The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4132 號二十三百一千四第 日二十月二十唐 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1871. 一月一英 二月一唐 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER CENT.

Arrivals.

Jan. 31, FRANCOIS CAIL, French bk., 777, Rosse, Bangkok 25th December, Rice. —GRUN & Co.

Jan. 31, DILKOSH, Brit. ship, 815, Gedye, Saigon 26th December, 17,200 piculs Rice.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Jan. 31, COLOMBO, Brit. bk., 382, Plange, Bangkok 21st December, 10,080 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.

Feb. 1, KWANGTUNG, Brit. str., 496, Pitman, Foochow 29th January, Amoy 30th, and Swatow 31st, Teas.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Feb. 1, H. D. M. corvette TORDENSKJOLD, Captain Lent, from Deep Bay.

Departures.

Jan. 31, RANDERS, for New York.

Jan. 31, BELLE, for Macao.

Jan. 31, EDOUARD MARIE, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 31ST JANUARY.

Hugo and Otto, for Manila.

Sea Shell, for Iloilo.

Hellen Morris, for Whampoa.

Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, str., for Whampoa.

Passengers.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., from East Coast.—

Mrs. Platt and 2 children, Messrs. Pearse, Field and Olin.

Per *Donnai*, str., for Saigon, &c.,—

For Saigon.—Messrs. Otto Watther, Pallandre, Bonnefoy, N. Debray, Bazin, F. Roy, Hop Heng and 30 Chinese.

For Singapore.—Messrs. E. D. Haans and Keim.

For Suez.—Messrs. H. W. Winter, Fritz, Mrs. Twemmino, 3 children and 1 female servant.

For Ismalia.—Messrs. Butler and Zepper.

For Port Said.—Mr. Charles Bertrand.

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Lecat, 2 children and 1 female servant, Messrs Rougelor, Tayre, Liquer, Mercier, Valette, Rutier, A de Beringer, Chapelor, Lefebrie, Mrs. Parllard and 3 children.

Reports.

The French barque *Francois Cail* reports fine weather throughout the voyage, which was made by the Palawan route; in the passage found the winds light and variable.

The British bark *Colombo* reports left the roadstead on the 23rd December; passed Pulo Obi on the 28th; Great Natunas on 30th Dec. without sighting the same; thence to Palawan on January 12th, squally with torrents of rain, and obscure weather for several days. Off Luzon calms and light variable airs until Cape Bonador; on the 29th and 30th ultimo, heavy gale from N.E. with high turbulent sea, thence across the sea very fresh monsoon until arrival.

The British steamship *Kwangtung* reports moderate variable winds and fine weather so far as Swatow, thence fresh E.N.E. breeze and cloudy sky. The steamship *Appin* to leave Foochow for Shanghai on 30th ulto. The steamship *Nestor*, in river Min, bound up, on the 29th. The steamship *Douglas* left Swatow on the 31st. Saw the steamship *Peiho* off Haimune Point, and a large brig-rigged steamer off Rocky Point, steering to the N.E.

The British ship *Dilkhoosh*, reports left Cape St. James on the 27th; on the 28th stood across for the Shoals intending to work up on their Western side; on the 31st bore away for Pulawun, and passed between the Prince of Wales and Bellerman Shoals; thence to Balabac on January 10th light E.N.E. winds, squally with rain, and a current setting to the W.S.W. 1 mile per hour; on the 16th cleared the Palawan, weather unsettled, with heavy showers, light winds, variable, and calm at times; off Manila January 23rd, Point Pedro 25th, whence took departure on the 26th, and had a strong wind from N. to N.N.E. across with heavy turbulent sea; sighted the Leman on the 30th. On the 24th January in lat. 15 N., long. 119.45 E., signalized the Ned. brig *Wilhelmina & Elise*, Saigon to Macao, 24 days out.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Gun-boats *Bouncer* and *Watchful*.

Household Furniture.

D. L. NORONHA & Co.
Sundry Articles.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Minimum Rate for Insurance against Fire, on First Class Chinese Premises in this Colony, will be *Two* per cent. per annum, instead of three per cent. as heretofore.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaires, Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of Hongkong, Limited.

tf 2065 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

FRENCH LESSONS.

A FRENCH gentleman, not having business to engage him until after 10 A.M., would be happy to give lessons in the French language. For terms, address A. B., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 198 Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

A FONG, Photographic Artist, begs to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has just returned from Swatow, and is now prepared to take Photographs at a moderate price. He has for Sale, also, at his Photographic Gallery, 54, Queen's Road (opposite the Oriental Bank), a collection of Swatow views.

tf 193 Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

FOR SALE.

Sheet Copper, Copper Pipe, and Copper Wire.
" Brass, Brass " " Brass "
" Lead, Lead " " Lead "
" Iron, Iron " " Iron "
" Zinc, Zinc "
Brazing and Soft Solders and Borax.
Stuffing Box and plain plugged Flange Cocks.
Globe Valves. Steam Gauge, Air and Pet Cocks.
Tallow and Water Syringes.
Ships Common & Double Valve Water Closets.
" Water Closet and Washhand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, assorted sizes and patterns.

FOR HOUSE BUILDING PURPOSES.

Zinc Rainwater, Downspouting and Eaves Guttering, all sizes and patterns, always on hand.
Iron Pipes and Fittings, all sizes for gas services and water supplies.
Lift and Force Pumps, for water supplies from wells.
Water Closets, Urinals and Washhand Basins, fixed on the most improved principles.
Jennings' Urinals, with their patent self acting Trenale arrangement.
House Bells fixed on the direct acting principle, with Furniture, complete.
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND WORK EXECUTED WITH CARE & EXPEDITION.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane, Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 1687 Hongkong, 16th September, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.

E. R. Sellius, Esq.	H. B. Lemann, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq.	Julius Menke, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A Joost, Esq.	

Managers,—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1962 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February proximo, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager.

17d 179 Hongkong, 28th January, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th day of February next (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager.

19d 177 Hongkong, 27th January, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 16% per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of shareholders, held yesterday, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after Thursday next, the 19th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 111 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of 15% (*Fifteen per cent.*) has been declared on the net premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1870.

POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date, to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1m 123 Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, the business premises now in the occupation of the Supreme Court, *Queen's Road Central*. If not disposed of by the 1st February next, the building will be to let either as it stands or arranged as two sets of offices and dwelling rooms, with godown accommodation on the Praya, or as Chambers or offices, flats or sets. Apply to Messrs. RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary) where Plans for rearranging the Premises may be seen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

2m 2123 Hongkong, 5th December, 1870.

FOR SALE.

THE new and fast Sailing Cutter Yacht *Anna*, 20 Tons.

Apply at the PRAYA HOTEL.

tf 130 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

J. B. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor.

BOWLING ALLEYS,
BILLIARD ROOM,
RIFLE GALLERY,
MUSIC ROOM
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
NEW BEDROOMS,
AND LIBRARY. [Dec. 2

2101]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS DOUBLE HOUSE in Queen's Road East, containing 8 comfortable Rooms, and Offices, &c.; with a detached GODOWN adjoining of about 700 Tons capacity. Rent of the whole $100 per mensem, or the Houses and Godowns can be let separately on moderate terms. Possession on 1st March proximo. Apply to

H. W. DAVIS,
Spring Gardens.

1m 129 Hongkong, 21st January, 1871.

THE Undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the S. S. *Una*.

O. E. SMITH,
Master.

14d 157 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

DIVING APPARATUS—BY SIEBE OF LONDON.

MADE expressly for diving in 20 Fathoms, and used at the wrecks of the *Hamilla Mitchell* and *Dunmail*. This Engine will throw Air for 2 Divers at one time if required, and 2 Pipes can be attached for that purpose.

Apply to ED. NORTON.

tf 2235 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. MURRAY FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow,	Messrs.	BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy,	"	ELLIS & Co.
Foochow,	"	OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo,	"	DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang,	"	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo,	"	FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki,	"	ALT & Co.
Yokohama,	"	SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobé,	"	BROWNE & Co.
Saigon,	"	HAUSCHILD & SORNSEN.
Singapore,	"	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang,	"	A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin,	JOHN	HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

48, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors.—
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUKEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
GERAY OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the second call of Twelve dollars and fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day*.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Fifteenth day of December to the First day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

tf 2135 Hongkong, 7th December, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remetal them in their Stone Docks (with Caisoon gates), at

(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.

By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 "	1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROJEE & Co.

tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.

tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day executed a Deed of Assignment of all my STOCK-IN-TRADE, Plant, Tools, Machinery, Goods, Chattels and Effects to DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, Esq., as a Trustee for all my Creditors.

DAVID ILLINGWORTH.

tf 71 Hongkong, 18th November, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., H.M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard,

THIS DAY,

the 1st day of February, 1871, at 11 A.M.,—
H.M. Gun-boat "*BOUNCER.*"
60 Horse Power, with her complete Standing and Running Rigging, one suit of Sails, one Anchor and Cable.

Also,

H.M. Gun-boat "*WATCHFUL,*"
40 Horse Power.

And,

1 40-H.P. Engine.
1 40-H.P. do.
2 each 30-H.P. Engines.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

2259 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of the late F. I. HAZELAND, Esq., The Albany,

THIS DAY,

the 1st day of February, 1871, at noon,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Walnut Drawing-room SUITES, Dining and Bedroom SUITES, Marble-top Centre TABLE, TEAPOYS, Pier GLASSES, Cheval GLASS, Marble TIME-PIECES, GASALIERS and BRACKETS, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, Plated WARE, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.

A PONY, SADDLE and BRIDLE.

And,

A PIANO.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

161 Hongkong, 26th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 1st February, at noon,
In their Sales Room, Queen's Road,—
250,000 Musket CAPS, 10 cases CONFECTIONERY, 5 cases MATCHES, 1 case Glass Beads AMPLES, 1 case SNUFF, 30 cwt. Black PAINT, 20 doz. Paint BRUSHES, 50 cases BRANDY, 20 cases OLD TOM, 40 cases CHAMPAGNE, 20 pairs BOOTS, 10 Velvet Table COVERS, 20 CARPETS, 30 pieces Colored FLANNEL, 20 RUGS, &c., &c.

Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

D. L. NORONHA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

195 Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MOREOW,

the 2nd February, 1871, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
CANDLES.
CANVAS.
Panelling CANVAS.
50 Cwt. Zinc PAINT.
50 Cwt. White LEAD.
25 Cwt. Green PAINT.
Colored FLANNELS.
COTTON.
Half Boxes American TOBACCO.

And under instructions,—
Sundry Office FURNITURE belonging to the Estate of the late F. I. HAZELAND, Esq., comprising DESK, Writing TABLE, CHAIRS, Book SHELVES, &c.

Also,

Sundry EFFECTS belonging to the Estates of the late JOHN IRWIN, VERGOO, THOMAS HICKEY, Captain T. O. SULLIVAN, GEO. E. POTTS, and M. M. MARTIN,—
Comprising Double-barrel Fowling PIECE, with an extra barrel (rifled), SEXTANT, Iron SAFE, CLOTHING, &c., &c.
And Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

201 Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, *Queen's Road*, on

FRIDAY,

the 3rd February, 1871, at noon,—
5 Casks RED WINE, 4 Hhds. BEER, 17 Half-Hhds. BEER, 15 Kilderkins PORTER, Sundry OILMAN'S STORES, 3 Cases BUTTER in bottles, GLASSWARE, PICTURES, CHUTNEY, PAINTS and OILS, &c., &c.

Also,

The following remaining from the Estate of Mr. D. ILLINGWORTH,—
½, ¾, ¼ inch Round and ½ and ¾ inch Octagonal Steel BARS, Double shear and Spring STEEL, 1 Air PUMP, Pattern Maker's CLASPS, Grate BARS, Wrought NAILS, FURNITURE, Drawing BENCHES, a Money SAFE, COCKS, GLOBES, VALVES, Force PUMP, T-BENDS, CROSSES and ELBOWS, WHEELS, Lever Smoke Pipe PUNCH, ½, ¾, ¼, and ½ inch Iron RIVETS, &c., &c., &c.

202 Hongkong, 1st February, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of the late E. M. DYNEONO, Esq., Praia Grande, No. 53, on

FRIDAY,

the 3rd of February, 1871, at noon.—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing-room, Dining and Bed-room SUITES, Marble-top TABLES, Pier GLASSES, Marble TIME-PIECES, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast SETS, &c., &c., &c.

And,

A PIANO, a TRAP, and three HORSES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

MARQUES & Co.,
Auctioneer.

200 Macao, 30th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., to offer for Sale by Public Auction, at 3 P.M. on the 1st March,—
(unless previously disposed of by private contract),
The Company's Iron Screw-Steamer
"*NORNA.*"

Register Tonnage of Ship	613
" " Engine Room, &c.	356
Total Tonnage	969

Draught of water when loaded, 15 feet.
Description of Engines—Direct, with Gearing.
Horse Power, 230 nominal.
The Boilers were recently fitted with a complete set of new Tubes and Tube Plates.
A complete Inventory can be seen, and particulars obtained, on application to the Auctioneer.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of transfer. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchaser.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1871. [37

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Robinson Road, on

THURSDAY,

the 9th day of February, 1871, at noon, precisely,—

The whole of his elegant and substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which, with few exceptions is of the best English make, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bed Room SUITES, Italian Walnut Loo TABLES, Do. COUCHES and CHAIRS in green rep, Mahogany Dining and Library CHAIRS and COUCH in Morocco Leather, Mahogany Dressing TABLES with large Swing Glasses, Do. Marble-top WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Mahogany Double winged WARDROBES with glass plate doors, Pier GLASSES, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

A Walnut Cottage PIANO, by Middleton & Co., of London.

Also,

A full sized BILLIARD TABLE, by Sherwood, of Calcutta, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after Monday, the 6th February.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Merican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

56 Hongkong, 10th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of the late JOHN TOWNSEND, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 9th February, 1871, at 3 P.M.,—
Those two substantially built HOUSES, Nos. 10 and 12, Shelley Street, built on Section B of Inland Lot 124, at present let at a rental of $40 per month, each, Gas and Water laid on. The House No. 12 has also a well of good water. Each House has four Rooms, Bath Room and Out Offices. Both Houses are in good condition, having recently had new floors in the lower rooms.

Crown Rent $18.24 per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

148 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., to offer by Public Auction, at their office, Aberdeen Street, on

FRIDAY,

the 10th February, at 3 o'clock P.M., (if not previously disposed of by private contract),—

The Steamship

"*LIGHTNING,*"

as she now lies at anchor at Whampoa, with Sails, standing and running Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Boats, Pumps, Warps, &c., all complete and in good order.

Register Tonnage, 673 $^{10}/_{94}$ Tons.
Carrying Capacity, 460 Tons, general cargo.
Coal Bunkers, 200 Tons.
Two Engines Direct Acting of 180 H.-P.; and Two Boilers, built by Macnab & Co.
Consumption of Coals 18 to 20 Tons for 24 Hours, at a speed of 10 Knots
Length over all, 205 feet.
Breadth, " 25.9.
Depth, " 19.3.

For further particulars, &c., apply to Messrs. GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash on fall of the Hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.

CHARLES H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

ON and after this date, Small-Pox Patients will be received at the Civil Hospital only, for immediate removal to Stone Cutters' Island.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1871. [tf 170

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, owner of the British Schooner *Gaviota*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her commander, Capt. JOHN GEORGE SAINBERLICH, on and after her arrival in Hongkong.

H. MAGNIAC,
By his Attorney
J. WHITTALL.

tf 121 East Point, 18th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

WANTED.

A SPRING MATTRESS, 6 ft. 8 in. by 4 ft. 2 in. Apply to

J. C. DE SENNA,
Seamen's Hospital.

7d 187 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons being indebted to, or having Claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor.

tf 2186 Hongkong, 16th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN JOHN TOWNSEND.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late JOHN TOWNSEND, deceased, are requested to send in the amount and particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of April next, otherwise such Claims cannot be admitted; All persons indebted to the said JOHN TOWNSEND, deceased, are requested to pay their Debts to the undersigned.

THOMAS HOWARD,
Administrator.

tf 154 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON, *Deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

RICH. F. HAWKE,
One of the Executors.

tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

WANTED for the Wardroom Mess of H.M.S. *Ocean*, a good Steward (as Messman); for Terms, &c., apply on board between 12 and 1 o'clock.

tf 23 Hongkong, 5th January, 1871.

Intimations.

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

A CLUB MATCH will be sailed TO-DAY, the 1st February, over the usual Harbour Course, starting at 1 o'clock P.M. precisely.

For THE ASHLEY CUP—presented by S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

A Second Prize of $75 will be presented by the Club.

EDWARD NORTON,
Hon. Secretary.

203 Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 27th February proximo, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, Report of the Directors, and for the election of Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

23d 197 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

ARMY CONTRACTS, 1871-72.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, marked outside "Tenders for Army Contracts," will be received by the undersigned until noon on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1871, for such quantities of Commissariat Supplies, Hospital Supplies, or for the performance of Barrack and Hospital Services, such as Washing and Repairing Bedding, Repairing Utensils, &c., as may from time to time be required for the use of Her Majesty's Troops in the Island of Hongkong, or its out posts, during the year commencing 1st April, 1871.

Forms of Tender, (no other than those issued by the Control Department will be received), Conditions of Contract, and any further information that may be required, can be obtained on application at this Office.

C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant-Controller.

Controller's Office,
Hongkong, 31st January, 1871. 5d 194

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE First Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts with the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd February, both days inclusive.

By order,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

24d 180 Hongkong, 27th January, 1871.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, at half-past three for four o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February Next, for the purpose of authorising certain proposed alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company in respect of the Signatures of Firms to Instruments of Transfer of Shares.

The attention of Shareholders is called to the provisions of Clause 80 of the Articles of Association, with reference to Votes by proxy.

By order,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

24d 181 Hongkong, 27th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Secretaryship of the above-named Company will shortly become Vacant, and applications for the appointment will be received at the Company's Head Office until the first day of March next.

By order,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

39d 138 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

15d 191 Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them during the year ended 31st October last, for the distribution of the 25 per cent. Profit reserved for the contributors to the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

2m 89 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Company will be prepared to accept risks on First-class Chinese Houses at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, instead of Three per cent. as heretofore.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

3m 1998 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

FOOCHOW ARSENAL.

PERSONS wishing to tender for the general supply of stores of all kinds for the Arsenal during a period of 6 months, can obtain, at the office of this paper, copies of the lists of articles required; such lists being in French, in English, and in Chinese; each list bearing directions which are special to it, and a blank column left for prices to be specified.

When it is filled up the list should be addressed to the office of Foochow Arsenal as soon as possible. The Person whose Tender will be accepted, will have to come or to send his agent to the Arsenal, in order that a contract may be made in due form. This person, or his agent, will also have to be present when the invoices are examined on arrival at Foochow.

Prices to be stated in Mexican dollars (Foochow currency), and to refer to goods deliverable at Foochow.

No duties will have to be paid on such goods being Government stores.

15i 184 Foochow, 25th January, 1871.

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
54, Queen's Road, Hongkong,

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.

tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

Intimations.

GRAND IMPERIAL CIRCUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
L. SOULLIER,
Who has the honor to inform the Public of Hongkong that he will give a performance
TO-NIGHT,
THE 1st FEBRUARY, 1871.
Commencing at 9 p.m.
THE SECOND PERFORMANCE.

THE Director begs to announce that he will continue to perform in this City, with frequent variations of Programme, *for three week only*, during which time he will spare no trouble or expense to make his brief sojourn worthy of the sympathy and encouragement of the appreciative public who will honor him with their presence.

By kind permission of Capt. SEYTEN and the Officers of the Royal Artillery, their fine Band will be in attendance.

☞ *For Programme see Hand Bills.*

English, French, Spanish and Italian Clowns will appear constantly during the

Docks.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite faced DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,

DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,

A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a

CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

* The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced at Twelve morning at 10 10, and the last messenger left the office at 10.31.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1871.

THE periodical lectures at the Union Church have rapidly become an established institution of Hongkong. Considering the difficulty which has always been declared to exist in setting anything of the kind on foot, the success which attended the movement is well worthy of notice. It shows how much can be done by any one in an influential position, who will take up a matter of the kind in earnest, and proves that there is no lack of talent in Hongkong, but that what has hitherto been wanting has been suitable means for the display of such as is available. Some time ago, when the question of resuscitating the Asiatic Society was under consideration, it was objected that there would be great difficulty in finding papers sufficient even for monthly meetings. How erroneous this view of the subject was is now very clearly proved, seeing that it has been possible to secure papers weekly at the Union Church Lectures which would have been not below, but much above, the standard of papers ordinarily read at the branches of the Asiatic Society in China. There is room to suspect that the difficulty in establishing anything of the kind in Hongkong consists in a species of arbitrary separation of classes, for which it is certainly somewhat difficult to account. In a commercial Colony, it is natural that the more important mercantile men should be the most influential in the place; and their countenance and co-operation would go a great way towards giving vitality to any general movement for establishing an Asiatic or other Society, at which interesting papers might be read. But the chief part of the work connected with such proceedings must fall upon professional men, among whom the Missionaries will of course take a very prominent place, on account of the more intimate acquaintance which they possess with all relating to this country. But somehow or other there does not exist that cordiality between the two classes which is essential to the success of anything of the kind undertaken upon a general basis. The Merchant goes his way and the Missionary his, and yet there are no two classes from whose interchange of ideas better and more useful results might be attained. The merchant has his practical business experience with the Chinese. He deals with them every day, and every day sees anomalies which he would like to have explained. But being unacquainted with the language and customs of the people, he is unable to find the *raison d'être* of what he sees, though he could often discover valuable facts from gentlemen residing within a few yards of him, were there not the somewhat strange, and certainly undesirable, line of separation above alluded to. In other places, such, for example, as Shanghai, the same abrupt division of classes does not exist. The separation which difference of profession and pursuits is apt to produce anywhere, is bridged over by an intermediate class, whose pursuits differing from those both of the Missionary and the Merchant, yet possess something in common with both. The Consular officials are obliged to gain a critical knowledge of matters appertaining to trade, and also to make themselves acquainted with the Chinese; and thus the more experienced among them are able to afford valuable assistance in all movements where the co-operation of men well versed in both classes of knowledge is required. In Hongkong, for some reason or other, the official class is entirely separated from the general community; and what is still more unfortunate, as a rule they know about as much concerning the Chinese as about the inhabitants of Patagonia. Thus, there is the greatest difficulty to get anyone to take the lead, and many men of good intellect, and eminently desirous to obtain a sound knowledge of affairs relating to the Chinese, go on for a number of years with their whole range of ideas bounded by what their Compradores choose occasionally to tell them.

This state of affairs, though not difficult to account for, is still much to be regretted, and it may be sincerely hoped that the Lectures which Dr. LEGGE has set on foot will be the means of in some degree causing a fusion between classes who are separated certainly to their mutual disadvantage. As was observed at the last meeting, the lectures, with that to be delivered this evening, will have embraced a thorough review of the whole of the religions prevalent in China; and certainly no one can have listened to the able papers that have been read without obtaining information of the most valuable nature, and having his ideas with regard to the strange people among whom our lot is cast largely expanded. If the Lectures are productive only of this immediate result, they will form a great adjunct to existence in Hongkong, and will enable many to look back in after years with gratification to the period of their life which they have passed here as one during which they have obtained a definite and useful addition to their stores of information and of subjects for the exercise of their thinking powers. It may be hoped also that the movement will be as useful in its indirect as in its direct effects, and that the proof which these Lectures have afforded of the comparative ease with which talent of no ordinary order can be made available in the Colony, will stimulate the Community to other exertions in the same direction.

Attention has been called in one of the home papers to the extravagant rate of postage which is at present charged via Brindisi upon papers to and from China, and it is stated that representations on the subject are about to be made to the Postmaster-General. It is to be hoped that this course will be adopted, and that it will be attended with success. The rate is very generally regarded as unreasonable, and there is every reason to believe that it tends to check the transmission of papers. The Government are of course justified in not overlooking the purely financial aspect of the question in favour of general considerations; but at the same time the transmission of public intelligence from China is now becoming more and more important, and at least should not be subjected to needless restraint. Perhaps even in a financial point of view the heavy rates are an error, and it is not unlikely that a reduction would cause an increase in the number of papers sent such as would more than compensate for the lower rate. At all events, the matter is one calling for consideration; and if the question be impartially dealt with, there can be very little doubt as to the result. As recently pointed out by a correspondent, there seems generally to be a desire to "take it out" of China in the way of postage, the letter rates being far in excess of those to other parts of the East.

The Summary Court, which usually sits on Tuesdays, did not sit yesterday, on account of the moving of furniture from the temporary building into the restored Court-house. The Court stands postponed till to-morrow, the 2nd instant.

An admirable article is given this day from the *Globe* on the last telegrams received at home from China. The views expressed evidently emanate from some one well acquainted with affairs in this country, and it is to be hoped they will tend to clear up some of the fog which must have been produced by a great deal that has of late appeared upon the subject.

The fifth of the series of Lectures at the Union Church is to be delivered this evening by the Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A., the subject chosen being "Taoiism."

THE SOULIER TROUPE.

The first performance of this Troupe at the Pavilion on the Parade Ground was given last evening, and fully realized the expectations which had been formed from the favourable notices which have been given of the performers in the Northern papers. The horses are admirably trained, in splendid condition and perform wonders under the direction of Mons. Soulier, being fully equal to any trained steeds that have visited these parts. Madame Gautier, an accomplished equestrienne called forth great applause by her clever and graceful performance with the scarf, while Madame Camargo, as the Amazon, was much admired for her skilful and courageous riding. Mons. Gautier is a finished rider, and in his last performance, when he rides with eight horses, he did so in a way that fairly astonished the audience and called forth loud applause. The comic scene between Mons. Kinelato, the clown, and Mons. Camargo, was humorous in the extreme, the former showing himself possessed of a fund of comicality of a much higher class than that usual among the more noisy but less witty clowns in English circuses. The miniature clown, performed by a tiny little girl about a foot high, who was finally doubled up in a bundle and carried out under the arms of Mons. Kinelato, her instructor, was very amusing, and called forth much applause, which she evidently appreciated. The concluding performance on the perilous ladder by Messrs. Camargo and Kiralpol was very striking, though perhaps a little too sensational, but the sang froid and skill, which they displayed made it evident that there was little danger of either of them making a slip in the r courageous feats.

Altogether the entertainment is of a very good description, and is well worthy of the support of the public. The house was well filled, the audience evidently pleased, and the arrangements for the comfort of the spectators, everything that could be wished. We are sorry to hear that one of the best trained horse unfortunately died of cramp on the way down from Shanghai.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Jan. 31st, 1871

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

SPURIOUS $5 NOTES.

Loey Acheong, a shopman to Kum-king-po, master of a foreign goods shop in the Queen's-road, was charged as having attempted to pass at the Colonial Treasury in payment of police rates four spurious $5 notes, purporting to be issued by the Chartered Bank of India, London and China, in Hongkong, and which were numbered 41,323, 41,353, 42,427 and 45,668, and dated 1st July, 1867, bearing the names of L. C. Masfen, accountant; and W. Jackson, manager; which signatures were counterfeits. First defendant was sent by his employer to pay taxes at the Treasury. When the notes were shuffled, he was given into custody by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer to I.P.C. No. 377, who took him to the station. While Inspector Gray was engaged in taking the charge, the second defendant came up accompanied by Mr. Brereton, who appeared for the prisoners, and on his saying that the first defendant was his servant, and sent by him with the notes to the Treasury, he also was placed on the charge-sheet, both being subsequently admitted to bail, the former on the sum of $1,000, the other in $2,000, upon which bail they were enlarged by His Worship, the Senior Magistrate, who upon Mr Brereton's application, remanded the case until the 6th of February. The whole of the circumstances were admitted, the four notes together with another piece of paper of a precisely similar character produced by Mr Brereton, as being of the property of the second defendant, and shewn to Inspector Gray, when at the Central Station on the previous day, were said to have been received in the ordinary course of business from a regular Canton trader, an old and valued business client, who would be brought into court to testify to the fact that he had paid the second defendant the amount of his most recent purchase in a roll of notes, before embarking for Canton. The note was an impression from a plate, which was found by Captain Superintendent Deane some eighteen months since, in Canton, and then smashed; it might pass amongst Chinese, but no business European or American would be taken in, as in the lettering the *word London* was spelt Loudon, where an *u* ought to stand in one word, there was a *u*, also a marked error in the formation of some old English characters.

POLICE.

Sultan John, I.P.C. No. 89, was convicted of misconduct, having while on duty cut the rattans of a hawker's basket. Fined $1.

PETTY LARCENY.

Wong Ayow, was convicted of having taken possession of a fowl, the property of Chung Asow, of Jardine's Bazaar, and fined $1. Although he was seen with the fowl in his hand and fled when hailed, his defence was that it was *another* man.

BON-FIRE.

The occupant of No. 14 Gage-street was fined $5 for having made a bon-fire in the street opposite to his dwelling; his defence was that it was only a small quantity of paper.

LARCENY.

Wong Ashcak, a boatman, was convicted of having improved the hospitality of a friend who gave him a night's lodging by walking off on the following morning with a bundle of his friend's clothing, for which he was sentenced to four months with hard labour. He ignored his friend, denied the hospitality, and knew nothing about the clothing; it was all a mistake, the facts might be true about some other body, certainly not about him.

CONTEMPTIBLE CONDUCT.

Edward McGhee and James Casey, seamen unemployed, having refused to pay their chair coolies, and consigned the police, who interfered trying to settle their difficulties, to a place not often mentioned to ears polite, were fined 10s. each, in default, seven days' imprisonment, and ordered to pay 40 cents amends to chair-coolies No. 205.

NO EVIDENCE.

Mr. Belilios' servants, suspected of robbing their master of his shirt-studs, sleeve-links, and a small Burmese coin, were discharged from custody, after being twice remanded, there being no farther evidence against them than that taken on the 21st instant.

POLICE.

Bahadoor, of the Punjaub, I.P.C. No. 268, was charged with exceeding his duty at the Imperial Constantinople Circus, but the case was discharged.

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

Wong-a-tung, was convicted of the unlawful possession of a small quantity of lead, which was seen to fall from his person, as he ran away to avoid the terrible looks of Jewullah Singh, I.P.C. No. 245. He was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour, in default of being able to pay a fine of 20s.

THE FOOCHOW ARSENAL.

Mr. Vidal continues his denunciation of the Foochow Arsenal in the Shanghai *Nouvelliste* as follows, and promises a further instalment in the next number of that paper:—

But before all it is necessary to see what has been the real object of the establishment of the Arsenal. We have already said that the Chinese Arsenals, whose works are directed by Europeans, are generally intended to furnish the Chinese with steam vessels and to teach them how to make use of them. To this the Foochow Arsenal forms no exception; the programme which it has to carry out is clearly indicated in the following passage which heads the contract of engagement of European engineers, foremen, and work men, drawn up by the Directors, dated Foochow, 3rd September, 1866, and which I copy exactly:—

"Having, in the fifth year of Tung Chi, received from his Excellency Tso, sub-governor of the Imperial Prince, Governor-general of Chekiang and Fukien, Count of the Empire, orders to purchase in Europe the material necessary for the establishment of docks and workshops, for the construction of steam vessels, and further, two engines of 150 horse-power, five engines of 80 horse-power, and the iron necessary to the construction of nine engines of 150 horse-power, which engines shall be placed on board eleven vessels able to carry 10,000 piculs of rice, &c., of five guns; having moreover received orders to instruct Chinese officers and workmen in the construction of steam vessels, engines, and work shops, to open schools, in which, besides French, English, and Mathematics, students will be instructed in the art of constructing and commanding vessels; as we two cannot by ourselves fulfil such a task, we have received from His Excellency the Governor-General, authority to engage in his name 37 engineers, foremen and workmen, who are to second us in the enterprise entrusted to our care."

This is distinct enough; it is proposed to build work shops, construct ships and steam engines, and instruct the Chinese, with the assistance of 37 Europeans.

The third article of the contract quoted above determines, as follows, the time allowed to bring this enterprise to a successful termination.

"The limit assigned to the instruction of officers and workmen had at first been fixed at three years; the Directors, fearing that it would not be sufficient, have obtained from His Excellency the Governor-General an extension to five years commencing from the day on which the workshops shall first be in operation. The engagement of the engineers, foremen, and workmen will commence from the day of their arrival in China; if however at the end of three years, His Excellency the Governor-General considers that the instruction of the Chinese officers and workmen is sufficiently advanced, he will have the right to reduce or to discharge the European staff."

According to this article, then, the time allowed is three years at the least, and five years at the most, according as it shall please the Chinese to declare themselves satisfied or otherwise with the progress made in the instruction of their officers and workmen. We may remark in passing, that this right which the Chinese have reserved, of keeping on the staff for five years, or of discharging it entirely or in part at the end of three years, is a true little model of *Chinoiserie*. In effect the result of it is that the *employés* cannot know for certain the time that they have to serve, and this in the first place, is at least an obstacle to the indispensable arrangements for installation; moreover this is not just; that there should be equal obligations between the contracting parties, it would be necessary that the *employés* should also have the right of discontinuing their services after three years, and until the agreement for five years.

I do not ignore the objection which may be made to this observation, namely, that the Europeans accepted this clause of their free will, and that it was for them to foresee its consequences. No doubt this is perfectly true; but still it should be considered that many of them have acted without perfect appreciation of the circumstances, and it would have been the duty of the Directors to enlighten them on this subject. In fact, how was it to be expected, for instance, of French foremen and workmen, who had no idea of China, and who for the most part are illiterate, that they should themselves guard against the trick which Chinese duplicity could play them? It is not possible. Also, from that moment certain of them have been exposed to suffer the consequences of their rashness and too great confidence. It is in fact an inevitable result of this state of things. It is that those of the *employés* who, for very good reasons, necessity or inclination, would desire to prolong their services beyond the minimum of three years, are under the unpleasant necessity of securing by all possible means the good graces of the Chinese, who have the right to dismiss them shortly. Now to seek and to obtain the good graces of the Chinese, everyone knows whither that may lead; there is no lack of examples in China.

But it matters little to the general success of the enterprise whether greater or less inconveniences result to the European staff from contracts accepted without sufficient reflection. The interests of French citizens will be protected if their projects are brought to a successful end.

But what have their projects been? What are they at the present time? Do they consist only in the execution *pure et simple* of the programme sketched by the Directors? Is their object solely to endow their country with new means of civilisation? to create new resources for their marine? to assure by this means their preponderance over their Asiatic neighbours? to husband the chances of success in case of armed strife against nations of European origin? If such has been, if such is their object, it must be admitted that it is wanting neither in patriotism nor in magnitude. But patriotism, nobility of sentiment, greatness of ideas, are not common qualities among the Chinese: it appears even that they are so rare that Europeans who have had intercourse with and studied them for many years are not far from absolutely refusing them to them. This being admitted, the most simple reflexion suffices to raise doubts as to the sincerity of their avowed object. Are then these plensing externals complacently paraded before the eyes of the Chinese and of foreigners forewarned or inattentive, only a mask behind which are concealed private interests of an inferior order? The doubt is at least admissible, and an examination of the means employed for the success of the avowed projects is not calculated to dissipate it.

In fact what should have been the first care of an honest and intelligent administration? The reply is easy. Given a programme which consists in establishing workshops, constructing vessels, and building steam-engines, it is evident that the execution of such works cannot be entrusted but to special and practical men. It is also evident that their direction could not be entrusted except to Europeans capable not only of executing them, but also of demonstrating the theory of them and of putting it into practice under the eyes of the Chinese who were intended one day to replace them. It was necessary also that the European heads of the enterprise, responsible in fact and in right for their works to the Chinese, equally responsible to their nationals employed, should have the most perfect independence in all the means of action; their role of the Chinese should have been limited to superintending the execution of the contracts, seeing that the estimates agreed upon were not exceeded, and also to assure to foreigners a position sufficiently agreeable to attach them sincerely to themselves. It would have been necessary, moreover, that the authority of the Directors of works should not be divided, and that the same authority should be extended indiscriminately to the Europeans and to the Chinese; seeing that both sought the same end by the same means, unity should have been found also in the accounts; at least in everything relating directly to the service of the workshops and to that of the European and Chinese staff. For, two parallel but independent systems of accounts, not only cannot control one another, but can only produce obscurity in the accounts. Further, serious precautions should have been taken in order that the supplies and provisions of every kind of material should be obtained in sufficient quantity and at the right time by competent persons, who, while observing a proper economy, should ensure the good quality of these material. Would it not also have been necessary, while respecting as much as possible the customs of the Chinese workmen, to leave to the European workmen their European customs? These customs are generally good; they are based on long practical experience, they are consecrated by usage, and have the force of law in our industrial establishments in Europe. To brusquely modify them in China, is to expose that country to a considerable obstacle to the satisfactory execution of the works.

Thus there would have been unity of action for the success of the enterprise; every description of *tiraillement*, whether of the Europeans against themselves or between them and the Chinese, would have been rendered impossible; out of this harmony in relations would have grown a model establishment; it would have been proved that with a little intelligence and good-will it was possible to reconcile the interests of Europeans and Chinese. The Foochow Arsenal would not only have been a simple yard of construction, or as the English have called it with reason, a machine-shop. It would have been also a sort of little French settlement, whose different members would have only formed one great family united by a community of interests and also of sentiments, under an equally just and paternal Direction. That would have been beautiful and that would have been profitable. Why has it not been thus?

J. VIDAL.

(*To be continued.*)

THE IMPARTIALITY OF TRADE.

"A German" writes to *The Times* as follows:—For certain political purposes much noise has been made in Prussia about coal and arms being furnished by this country to the French, but not a word has been said about the enormous quantities sent of woollen army socks, stockings, under-shirts, drawers, &c., or, above all, about the many millions of army woollen blankets and flannels which have been, and are being, forwarded to Prussia from England. The manufacturers in the north have worked their mills day and night for months past in the above articles, and are at this moment so full of orders for the same market that they will be fully employed till the end of January. Nay, not only are immense purchases made here for the German armies, but now, as in 1865 (when Prussia supplied Russia with anything in the shape of warlike stores she needed), letters are actually being received in this country from Prussian ports which hold out the prospect of large orders for Russia in case of war between the latter Power and England.

G. F. TRAIN IN LONDON.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 10.*)

Not the least interesting incident of the present exciting times is the arrival of Mr. G. F. Train in London. One peculiarity of Mr. Train is his habit of appearing, like a "Jack-in-the-box," when he is least expected. Everybody thought that the Republic of France, of which he says he is the champion, had for some reasons or other shut him up in prison, and that "no communication was allowed with the outer world." Before we had recovered the shock of this intelligence we hear of him in London, on his way, as he states, "to America, on an important mission from Gambetta, the patriot chief of the French Republic." However important this mission may be, it is satisfactory to know that it will not prevent Mr. Train from spending a day or two in this country; this time will not be wasted in studying the progress of the tramway system in the metropolis, which he vainly endeavoured a few years ago to introduce, but will be devoted to the performance of other duties even more interesting and important. It seems that Mr. Train, besides being agent for the patriot chief, Gambetta, is also agent for "ten millions of Irish Americans," on whose behalf he asks Mr. Gladstone to let him have an interview with some of the Fenian prisoners. It will be only fair to the prisoners, before this request is granted, to ascertain their own wishes on the subject. They have made several complaints of the treatment they have received, which the authorities declare are ill-founded; but if Mr. Train is to be allowed to harangue them in their cells, their punishment will, in the opinion of all right-minded people, exceed their offence. Mr. Train, it seems, also conducts an agency business for all "true Republicans of France, America, and Great Britain," in whose name he asks Mr. Gladstone's permission "to address public audience in Ireland and England, as the champion of the new Government, in favour of the French Republic." Mr. Train's private secretary awaits an answer.

ENGLISHMEN v. BRITONS.

(*London Scotsman.*)

Our esteemed contemporary the *Daily News* of Friday last had a short leader upon the proposal to celebrate next year the centenary of Sir Walter Scott's birth, in which there occur the following passages:—"The Scotch admirers of Sir Walter Scott propose to found certain prizes and scholarships for the encouragement of what they call British literature. British literature? We shall presently hear of the British language. . . . Our Scotch neighbours, those of them who occupy the Lowlands at least, are as little British as the people of Kent or Sussex . . . History speaks of England, and not of Great Britain. It is English stock which has chiefly made our island what it is, and to which it owes its greatness in the past and its hope in the future." The fallacies crowded into the above few lines need no serious refutation, and it only requires to have public attention directed to them for their wretchedly bad taste to be at once admitted. In these troublous times, when Britons may any day have to stand up shoulder to shoulder for their liberties and homes against a foreign foe, we should be sorry to believe, for all the ranting of a Cockney journalist, that, other than himself, another native of our island kingdom exists, from Kent and Sussex to John o' Groats or the Shannon, who is not proud to call himself a Briton, and would not feel his spirit stirred to enthusiasm by the glorious music and words of our "Rule Britannia," like as we have lately heard of the spirit of united Germany stirred by their "Watch on the Rhine." English literature is one thing, British literature another and quite different thing. English literature proper, we maintain, there has been none since England ceased to exist as a separate kingdom. Since the erection of the Imperial Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the literature of these islands and of their possessions and colonies throughout the world, has been British literature; and as the Italian of united Italy and the German of united Germany, so the proper designation of the language of the united isles of Britain is the British language. Besides the extracts we have given above there is something about "the barbarism that political convenience forces upon us," which fairly baffles us unless it be meant that were it not for the barbarous political convenience aforesaid our islands would have been denominated not the British but the "English" Isles. Pity our polished scribe did not visit our planet somewhat earlier to indoctrinate in elegance and refinement our barbarous politicians of the past.

RECENT TELEGRAMS FROM CHINA.

(*Globe, December 18th.*)

The news brought by the last mail from China that Chung How, the late Governor of Tien-tsin, was about to start on a mission to Paris to negotiate terms with the French Government with regard to the massacre at the former place, reads almost like a piece of mockery in view of the present condition of the capital of France. Further advices from Europe will probably cause the postponement of the intended mission, but in the meantime the position of M. de Rochechouart at Peking will become one of increasing difficulty, and that of all foreign residents in China one of greater hazard. As is usually the case with all telegrams from China, those received lately have been very contradictory. On the one hand we have the messages sent to the Foreign Office by Mr. Wade, and on the other those despatched by members of mercantile firms and newspaper correspondents. The former have invariably represented the aspect of affairs as being on the whole satisfactory, and the latter have with equal persistency drawn an exactly opposite picture. This conflict of testimony is doubtless perplexing, but it is, to some extent, susceptible of explanation. China is at the present moment torn asunder by two opposing parties. One is in favour of a faithful fulfilment of the obligations entailed on the Government by the foreign treaties—not from any real love for the foreigner or of progress, but because they are far-sighted enough to see that it is the interest of the Government to act honourably towards us,—and the other advocate without ceasing the expulsion of all Europeans from the country. These two parties are, as far as power is concerned, very evenly balanced. This, the result of the inquiry into the Tien-tsin massacre proves, for while it was there found impossible to bring to justice the real instigators of the outrage, protected as they were by the war party, the advocates for peace had still influence enough to smooth down the passions which had been aroused, and to prevent the mischief from spreading further. It is with the leading members of this latter party that Mr. Wade holds official intercourse, and to the support accorded to them by the English Government, acting mainly on his advice, they are in a great measure indebted for the powerful position they now hold. Thus they are in a sort of way his *protégés* although they have for some years thrown off the leading strings imposed upon them by the foreign Legations, and as such are in no fear of having their conduct viewed by him in a hereby unfavourable light. Further, Chinese statesment are proverbially the best diplomatists in the world; and it is quite conceivable that, removed as Mr. Wade has been from the scenes of the recent outrages, and having had by the necessity of his position more prominently brought before him the Chinese gloss put upon those local outreaks than the evidence procurable at present, he has been more inclined to accept the protestations of innocence and promises of amendment made by the Government than to realise the legitimate importance of the movements. The merchants, missionaries, and consular body, on the other hand, being to a great extent ignorant of the efforts made by the Peking Government to maintain friendly relations with us, and being fully cognisant of the local hostile movement resulting from the machinations of the war party, are naturally disposed to attach greater weight to these unfriendly ebullitions than a more perfect knowledge of the situation would lead them to do.

The English public are thus left to judge, between the two opposite colourings given to every event which occurs in China, of the real position of affairs. And in this as in every case the middle course is the safest. To accept wholesale either the official or the mercantile versions would be to adopt on either hand the views of partisans. There is no doubt that our relations with China have recently passed through a very trying crisis. The balance of power between the two great parties of the empire is so evenly divided that after the massacre at Tientsin, the least additional weight thrown into the scale of the anti-foreign following would have been sufficient to have caused the proclamation of a war of extermination against foreigners. Happily, the imminent peril has for the time being passed away, and Mr. Wade considers that there is now no fear of a recurrence of hostilities. But it should never be forgotten that China is a country of surprises. It was when Sir Frederick Bruce was on his way to the capital at the express invitation of the Emperor, to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty, that our gunboats were treacherously attacked at the Taku Forts, and it was after a night spent in arranging the terms of a Convention of Peace with the Imperial Commissioners that Sir Harry Parkes and his escort were, in violation of all the known laws of war and of honour, made prisoners. We have no wish to take a gloomy view of things, but the gradual spread of hostile feeling which, commencing with the Yangchow affair, has now made itself apparent in a greater or less degree at every treaty port, combined with the increasing activity displayed by the high officials of the empire in collecting war material and in organising their troops, force upon us the conviction that our peaceful relations with the Celestial Empire stand upon a very precarious footing.

THE PROPOSED SURRENDER OF FORMOSA.

(*To the Editor of the London and China Express.*)

Sir.—The rumour that the British Government contemplates the withdrawal of the consular establishments from the island of Formosa, and, as a consequence, the *right to trade with it*, induced me to obtain the published despatches of the late Lord Clarendon and Sir Rutherford Alcock on the subject, with the view of gaining from them some information regarding a step so inimical to my countrymen in that part of the world, and to the vested interests, not only in Formosa but also in the Treaty port of Amoy, the injury to which place, as a result of cutting off our trade with Formosa, seems to have been entirely overlooked by our Minister.

The despatch of Lord Clarendon to Sir R. Alcock, under date May, 1869, is upon the subject of economising the consular establishments of China. After alluding to the abandonment of particular ports as a mode of saving, he enjoins Sir Rutherford to consider whether well-founded complaints might not arise of injury to vested interests by such a course, and suggests a doubt of the prudence of it.

Sir Rutherford, in his reply, under date October, 1869, writes:—"We cannot wisely confine our views to the present, and ought not, by a short-sighted economy, or any mistaken policy, to risk all that is prospective. . . . The breaking up of a Consulate, and with it putting a stop to British trade at any particular port, is a measure which should only be resorted to after mature consideration. . . . And the probability of the traffic increasing at some later period—a prospect which in many cases will be contingent on a Consular establishment being retained on the spot, must not be lost sight of." After the enunciation of such sound principles, those who have watched the growing trade with Formosa will find it difficult to reconcile Sir Rutherford's theory with his practice, when he declares his conclusion that "the whole of the interests connected with the island of Formosa, either present or prospective, are not such as to make it worth while to persevere in keeping up Consular establishments, which cost annually some £4,000."

The information upon which his Excellency based this conclusion must have been very defective, especially as to the prospective state of the trade, for at the date of his despatch, the increasing development of commerce with Formosa, consequent greatly on the efforts of the British merchants of Amoy, was easy to be seen. Sir Rutherford goes on to state that, "a paltry trade in camphor and sugar, and a very small import of Foreign goods, are all the inducement Formosa offers for retaining an establishment in one of the unhealthiest places in China. The natural products of the island, consisting chiefly of camphor, sugar and rice, can only furnish scant supplies for a coasting trade."

Now the export of sugar alone from Formosa (Tai-wan-Foo and Takao), the supply of which must have been in preparation when he was forwarding his despatch, amounted during the last season to over 526,000 piculs, or say 31,300 tons. Tea, camphor, oil seeds sulphur, coal, petroleum, indigo, timber, tobacco, rattans, jute, hemp, grasses for textile fabrics, are amongst the products of the island, which in fact is one of the richest in the world, and well warrants the hope expressed by Mr. Swinhoe in "Notes on Formosa," that the day is not far distant when its valuable mineral and vegetable wealth will be developed by European enterprise.

As to its being "one of the unhealthiest places in China," his Excellency's informant has been guilty of exaggeration, for, to quote from a well-known writer on China, there are at Takao no records of the prevalence of any special disease likely to affect the European settler, and at Tai-wan-Foo "the climate is very fine." Subsequent experiences do not contradict him. And whilst on this subject I may mention that in another portion of Sir Rutherford's despatch he stigmatises Amoy as the "most unhealthy place in China, except perhaps Formosa." This remark alone will, to those acquainted with the East coast of China, show how little value is to be attached to his Excellency's information. Amoy has, ever since its settlement as a treaty port, held a high reputation for salubrity, and, so far from being the most unhealthy place in China, is absolutely one of, if not *the* most healthy, and highly deserves the remark made by Dennys, in his work on "Treaty Ports," which will be corroborated by residents and visitors, that "compared with other ports in China, Amoy may be said to be exceptionally healthy."

A rumour exists of Germany's intention to occupy Formosa. Our continental friends will find something more than "scant supplies for a coasting trade." Such occupation would be a severe blow to British interests in China, but how could we object, if we pave the way to it by abandoning the field as too insignificant to warrant the protection and encouragement of the Government of a commercial country to its resources?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OLD RESIDENT ON THE EAST COAST OF CHINA.

London, December 13, 1870.

SMALL FAULTS.

(*Courier.*)

It is your little-minded man who shows a disposition to despise small things which to a man of larger mind and heart may appear well worthy of his attention and care. We are not going to explain this by any reference to the infinite, from which ideal point of view there is neither small nor great, either in space or time. It is sufficient for practical purposes to note that little things are more worthy of study than great things, because they are more within the scope of our comprehension; and as they are intimately involved in our daily life they gain importance by their incessant recurrence. Badly fitting boots, for example, may cause more misery than bad laws. Reform in dress, in the architecture of houses, or in etiquette, would be productive of more good than the electoral reforms, about which so much noise is made. Inferior cooking, badly arranged houses, and indifference to pure air, probably in the long run are more destructive, that is, kill more people, than those appalling catastrophes of ship-wreck, earthquake, fire and sword, at which we instinctively shudder.

And when we have got so far, it is impossible to avoid seeking an analogy between the material and moral side of our existence. Great crimes take our breath away, but we are very incompetent to judge of them. Who, for instance, could assign the proper degree of guilt to the series of husband poisonings that some time since occurred at Marseilles? And, indeed, whom do these crimes injure except the parties immediately concerned? But we do know all about the petty annoyances to which we are daily subjected, and can form a correct estimate of the offence against society which is committed by the man who is habitually late for dinner. The small, and easily avoidable worries of life, wear us out faster than great calamities, as the proverbial drop of water wears the hard stone:

"*Non vi sed sæpe cadendo*".

This is a truth which has been much harped upon by moralists, not always with great effect. De Quincy has touched it with his inimitable humour, in that splendid piece of irony his Essay on Murder. Speaking of the *facilis descensus*, he says, "If once a man indulges himself in murder, very soon he comes to think little of robbing; and from robbing he comes next to drinking and sabbath-breaking, and from that to incivility and procrastination. Once begin upon this downward path, you never know where you are to stop. Many a man has dated his ruin from some murder or other, that perhaps he thought little of at the time." Under the guise of what at first sight is merely an absurd hyperbole, our quaint instructor conveys to us a shrewd idea of the relative values of small things and great. Applying a trite maxim of economy to this subject, we may say, take care of the small faults; and the more solemn faults will take care of themselves.

Now, we in Shanghai are both sinned against and sinning in a hundred of these little ways which tend to make life unpleasant to all. There is the smoking nuisance, by which many good people are vexed unnecessarily. In the open air, or in a large, well ventilated room, most people who don't smoke themselves, rather like the smell of it. But the dense atmosphere of a small close chamber in which ten or twelve people have for two hours been emitting volumes of smoke which begins to dispose i self along the walls and curtains in heavy strata of well-known form, is a real annoyance to uncomplaining people. The smarting eyes and irritated throat are by no means pleasant at the time; but the tavern-like smell of stale tobacco the next morning, is simply disgusting. That, however, is one of the least of our social grievances. Another is, that the stock subjects of conversation, the raw material of nearly every joke, is (to borrow a phrase from a learned body) something improper. Some people find it easier to be nasty than witty, and so it happens that our dinner tables are so frequently enlivened (or deadened, according to one's proclivities) with the dullest of coarseness, and coarsest of dullness. The desire to appear amused at what amuses other people, or the fear of being called a prig, induces many fellows, whose upbringing has not familiarised them with beer-houses or worse places, to put on a kind of smile at the clumsy and dirty wit of their elders. But who can doubt that great harm is done by such unprofitable conversation?

We are not now going over the whole catalogue of small vices; and will only refer to one more, which perhaps causes more irritation, waste of time, and disrepect for one's neighbours than all the rest. We allude, of course, to the habit of not paying money when it is due. A bill is presented to us by some coolie shroff, perhaps fresh from a castigation from our next neighbour, and he naturally trembles as if he expected to be punished for some criminal offence. The amount is due—no doubt of that,—and it is perfectly convenient to pay it, but because we have eaten too much, or have not been able to eat enough, or it is Monday, or the Mail has not gone, or has not come, or for some equally intelligible reason, we resent the intrusion of the "shroff" and tell him to go—somewhere else. If he hesitates to obey the summons, or still more, if he gathers himself up for a remonstrance, we know the kind of hasty and ignominious exit which he is compelled to make. But the poor wretch has not done yet; he has still to present to his master an account of his day's work. Has he got the money he was sent for? Of course he has not. He is consequently abused for a lazy scoundrel, and is spurned from the presence of his own master as abruptly as he was from the office of the "other party." A little later in the day, the creditor and the debtor may be seen riding or walking, playing, or otherwise holding sweet converse together, their speech as soft as any sucking doves. No word of recrimination ruffles the even tenor of their conversation. It is edifying to see such a beautiful exemplification of brotherly love. But the shroff coolie is a spectator of the scene, and what may his musings be? He has been done on both sides on that very day; he has suffered corporal punishment from each of these loving people, and strangely enough his offence in each case was his being an emissary or apologist of the other? As a go-between, he has been twice chastised, and yet the two principals, for each of whom he has endured vicarious punishment, are as thick as thieves! He is of course profoundly impressed with the nobility of the foreign character; and we may be quite sure that the more the Chinese see of such exhibitions, the more they will reverence the high tone of Western people.

A correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* says that a school near Dundee was recently dismissed in consequence of one of the boys showing symptoms of hydrophobia. It seems the boy had been bitten by a mad dog, which has since been shot. The unfortunate circumstance created a painful sensation in the school.

A singular accident befell a sergeant of Chasseurs in the action at Chevilly. While taking aim his gun received a violent shock. No damage was visible at the first glance, but the mechanism seemed injured and did not work easily. He had to take it to the work-shop for repairs, where it was discovered that a Prussian ball had lodged in the barrel. A cannon-wise disabled in this manner at the siege of Rome in 1849, when one of the enemy's balls lodged in the chamber which already contained the charge.

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN.

The following amusing letter appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

SIR,—I was told last Sunday from the pulpit to vote for seven candidates for the London School Board, approved by the clergyman under whom I "sit."

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between us, under the style of ALT & Co., expired by effluxion of time on December 31st, 1870, on which date our interest and responsibility in the firm ceased.

All liabilities will be discharged, and all debts collected, by Mr. W. J. ALT, who will sign the firm in liquidation.

Mr. H. J. HUNT will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Nagasaki.

Mr. MOURILYAN will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Hiogo, Osaka.

W. J. ALT.
RICHARD LINDAU.

Nagasaki and Hiogo, Osaka, January 14th, 1871.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above advertisement, the business of ALT & Co. at this port will henceforth be continued by the Undersigned, under the same style and firm as heretofore.

H. J. HUNT.
F. HELLYER.

Nagasaki, January, 1871.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above advertisement, the business of ALT & Co. at this port will henceforth be continued by the Undersigned, under the style and firm of MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

W. MOURILYAN.
CHARLES A. HEIMANN.

Hiogo, Osaka, January, 1871.

THE business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned has been transferred to MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

C. A. HEIMANN & Co.

3m 155 Hiogo, January, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG as my Attorney and Agent, to act for me in the management of my business during my temporary absence from the Colony.

L. P. WARD.

tf 109 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

NOTICE

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Tamkow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870

NOTICE.

MR. DUNCAN DAVIDSON is a partner in our firm from this date.

BROWN & Co.

3m 5 Amoy, 1st January, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. E. D. BARBOUR retires from our Firm from this date, and Mr. JNO. MURRAY FORBES, Jr., is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 107 China, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE

I HAVE this day established myself at these Ports, as a Merchant and Commission Agent, under the Style or Firm of E. FISCHER & Co.

EDWARD FISCHER.

Hiogo, Osaca, 18th November, 1870. 12m 2127

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2092 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

THE undersigned has this day been appointed Agent to the East Point Sugar Refinery Company, and is prepared to supply Storekeepers and Consumers with

REFINED SUGARS,
GOLDEN SYRUP,
MOLASSES,
AND
RUM,

in quantities to suit purchasers.

G. WILSON.

23, Wellington Street, Hongkong, 16th January, 1871. [44d 96

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER, BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS, HAVE ESTABLISHED AT NO. 541, MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, an extensive branch of their business. Where they propose to keep the largest and most complete stock of Billiard Tables, Balls, Cloths, Cues, &c, on this coast. The Tables are of the latest styles, and size recently adopted in the Eastern States; are manufactured in the best manner, and are furnished with PHELAN'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. All goods sold will be of the best quality, and the prices fully as low as any other house in the business.

GEO. E. PHELAN,
P. O. Box, 992. *San Francisco, California.*

N.B.—No other parties on the coast are authorized to sell Phelan's Cushions. [3m 1953

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.

RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co., SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for:
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,

are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
EDW. NORTON.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATION for the TEETH.

Gabriel's Coralite Tooth Paste.....Price 1s. 6d.
Gabriel's Royal Tooth Powder..... 1s. 6d.
Gabriel's White Guttapercha Enamel... 1s. 6d.
Gabriel's Osteo Enamel Stopping..... 5s. 0d.
Gabriel's Odontalgique Essence..... 5s. 0d.

Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, and Storekeepers throughout the World,

With Directions for Personal Use.

Manufactured only by
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
DENTISTS,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH

May have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, (which do not prove satisfactory,) at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of postage.

**All letters to be addressed to 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. [Sept. 7

A(m 1636)

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR YOKOHAMA, *direct.*

THE British Steamship

"OBERON,"

shortly expected from London and Singapore, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 190 Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR LONDON (*via* SUEZ CANAL), *Calling at* SINGAPORE *and* PENANG.

THE O. S. S. Coy. S. S.

"AJAX,"

will leave this Port on or about 12th February

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Queen's Road.

13d 193 Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POST FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"PHASE,"

Capt. Such, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI (*Direct*) shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 189 Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Ashton, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 178 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"VOLGA,"

Capt. Boubée, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA (*Direct*), shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 189 Hongkong, 27th January, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL, *Calling at* SINGAPORE.

THE O. S. S. Coy. Steamship

"NESTOR,"

will leave this Port on or about 1st February.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Queen's Road.

7d 164 Hongkong, 26th January, 1871.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE A 1 American Barque

"EDWARD JAMES,"

Patterson, Master, will have early despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 176 Hongkong, 28th January, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"GRAVINA,"

Captain Barceló, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 168 Hongkong, 27th January, 1871.

FOR AMOY *via* TAKAO.

THE A 1 Schooner

"JOSEPHINE AMÉDEE,"

Capt. P. Laguarde, will sail on or about the 1st February next for the above ports.

For Freight, &c., apply to

DEBODE, DUBOIS & Co.

10d 167 Hongkong, 26th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British barque

"ROMEO,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 151 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Barque

"COLOMA,"

with the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"SUMATRA,"

Mullen, Master, will have despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 104 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Barque

"ADELIA CARLETON,"

Captain Carleton, having a large part of her Cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 91 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British ship

"NORTH STAR,"

Capt. C. J. Jeffery, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 39 Hongkong, 7th January, 1871.

GEORGE TAUFER,
GUN SMITH
AND
PRACTICAL ENGINEER,
No. 17,
PRAYA CENTRAL. [Oct. 19

tf 1852]

KWONG HING LEE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA AND MANILA CIGARS,
TOBACCO, &c.
61, QUEEN'S ROAD. [Dec. 5

tf 2124]

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

—Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

永 利 記

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1v 558 Hongkong 22nd March, 1870.

永 利 記

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39; *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.

KWONG-KEE.

12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about the 1st Feb.
Do. Do.	Ajax (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about the 12th Feb.
NEW YORK	Adelia Carleton	Carleton	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Coloma		Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sumatra	Mullen	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Romeo		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND, OREGON	Edward James	Patterson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	North Star	C. J. Jeffery	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Gravina	Barcelo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Oceroa (str.)		Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Volga (str.)	Boubée	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Phase (str.)	Such	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
AMOY *via* TAKAO	Josephine Amedee	P. Laguarde	Hongkong	Debode, Dubois & Co.	On or about the 1st Feb.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS,
PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin,
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS, the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.
Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS,
CRIMEANS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,
SLEEPING SUITS.
DRESSING GOWNS.

Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Lounge COATS. } From the best English manufacturers.
Office do.
Walking do.
Visiting do.
Dress SUITS.
Light Texture OVER COATS.

Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained.

Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
Velvet Pile CARPETS.
A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.
OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
Coir MATTING and MATS.
All Wool REPS and DAMASKS, for Curtains.
TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.
The Eider Down QUILT.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.

SAYLE & Co.

Ex S. S. "Priam."

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR SALE,
Just Landed, ex late Arrivals.

PRIME EUROPE ROPE, from 1 in. to 7½ inch.
Prime BOLT ROPE, from 2½ in. to 6 in.
do. HAMBRO LINE.
do. RATLINE STUFF, assorted sizes.
do. FLAGLINES.
do. LOGLINES.
do. Deep sea LEAD LINES, &c., &c.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 35 Hongkong, 7th January, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases
SHERRY ... 3 "
PORT ... 2 "
CLARET ... 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.
FRESH CALIFORNIA OATS.

AT
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2197 Hongkong, 19th December, 1870.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BEIL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE received per *Bengal*, Overland Mail, and S. S. *Nestor*, a choice assortment of MILLINERY,

IN

Ladies' BONNETS, new shapes.
Ladies' Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Children's Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Corded RIBBONS.
FLOWERS.
FEATHERS
MUSLIN SETS.
Fashionable Linen COLLARS and CUFFS.
White Satin and Kid BOOTS.
French Kid GLOVES, 2 buttons.
Black Silk Velvet JACKETS.
Black and the New Green Cloth JACKETS, with Sealskin Trimmings, New Shapes.
Opera MANTLES.
Opera HOODS.
Wool and Paisley SHAWLS.
Children's Wool JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS, &c.
A Choice Assortment of Dress MATERIALS, with Trimmings to match.
VELVETEEN in the New Shades for Ladies' Costumes.
Fur TRIMMINGS.
TOYS, PERFUMERY, &c.

Also,

A well-selected STOCK of:
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, TIES, SCARFS, in New Shapes.
White SHIRTS, "Eureka."
MERINO and LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS.
French Kid GLOVES, in all colors and sizes.
Woollen and Silk HOSIERY.

QUEEN'S ROAD,
AND
WELLINGTON STREET,
(Opposite the Catholic Church.)

tf 66 Hongkong 12th January, 1871.

FOR SALE AND NOW LANDING.

Ex "San Francisco," from Hamburg, and other late Arrivals.

BEST SWEDISH TAR, in Barrels and Half-barrels.
Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Europe ROPE, from 1½ to 4 inches.
Composition CANDLES.
SHEET LEAD.
Muntz' YELLOW METAL and Composition NAILS.
BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Bass's ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in do.
do. in Kilderkins.
3-Star HENNESSY.
KRUG, in quarts and pints.
PERRIER JONET, in do.
ST. MARCEAUX, in do.
GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, of every description, for family and cabin use.
HAMS, CHEESE and BACON, Salt and Smoked TONGUES.
Kinahan's LL WHISKEY.
Old Islay do.
Board's GINGER BEANDY & OLD TOM.

Also,

DAWSON'S BEST QUALITY BOOTS, of every size and description.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2075 Hongkong, 28th November, 1870.

MACEWEN & Co.

Have for Sale, ex "Corea," and other late arrivals.

COPPER and Japanned Masthead and Anchor LAMPS.
Solar Ship LAMPS.
Kerosine Table and Lobby LAMPS.
Water GAUGES.
Gauge COCKS.
Bourdon's Patent Pressure GAUGES.
Salters Sportsman's BALANCES.
Brass Sunk Slide BOLTS.
Round, Flat and Bull's Eye LIGHTS.
Deck LIGHTS.
Cut TUMBLERS and GLASSWARE, in every variety.
CROCKERYWARE, Electro PLATED WARE.
Coal SCOOPS, for Dining and Drawing Rooms.
Copying PRESSES.
Coloured GLASS, plain and figured.
Wrought Iron NAILS. Copper Boat NAILS.
Tinned TACKS.
Finest Ground COFFEE, in 1 lb., 2 lbs., 10 lbs., and 20 lbs. tins.
BASS'S ALE, in quarts and pints, by Cameron and Saunders.
BASS'S ALE, in Hogsheads, Barrels, and Kilderkins.
Aitken's Falkirk ALE, in quarts and pints.
do. do. in hogsheads.
Guinness's STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Jeffrey's ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.
Hunt's PORT WINE.
SHERRY, CLARET, Sparkling MOSELLE Nonpareil.
CHAMPAGNE, Dry Monopole, in quarts and pints.
CHAMPAGNE, Dry Grand Vin Royal, in quarts and pints.
HOCK HOCHHEIM, LIEBFRAUMILCH.
MOSELLE WINNINGEN.
MARCOBRUNN.
Seltzer WATER, in Hampers of 25 bottles.
Hulibuck's Raw and Boiled OIL.
do. White Zinc PAINT.
An Invoice of Smith and Wellstood's House and Office STOVES.

131 Hongkong, 21st November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.
Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche.
Do. Carte Bleue.
Sparkling HOCK,
"NONPAREIL," from A Geyger & Co., Creuznach.
Superior PORT WINE, } bottled in the
Very Superior SHERRY, } London Docks,
CLARET, "Old Medoc," } by Stirtup and Kentish, L'don.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

tf 2141 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

For Sale.

NEW GOODS.

COOKING RANGES.
YACHT STOVES.
CRUCIBLES.
CHOCOLATE SANTE, &c.
SPICED SALMON.
STRAWBERRIES.
SAUSAGES.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.
CROQUET.
SADDLERY.
NEW NOVELS
RACQUETS.
CHOCOLATE BONBONS.
COFFEE MACHINES.
EUREKAS.
RUGS.
SHOT.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
OATS.
HAY.
BREECHLOADERS.
CARPETS.
SNIDER CARTRIDGES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1561 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

CLEARANCE SALE
AT
HALF-PRICE,

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1871.

W. PEACOCK & CO.

WILL commence SELLING OFF their remaining Stock of

LADIES' SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES,
COSTUMES,
AND
WINTER DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,

Gentlemen's Scotch LAMBS' WOOL and CRIMEAN SHIRTS, PANTS,
HALF-HOSE CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AND
WINTER CLOTHES.

45 and 47, Queen's Road.

tf 79 Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

NOW READY.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;

also of the

VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATE, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag1

SING-LEE,

HAS for Sale every kind of COALS, at moderate rates.

Also,

Dealer in EUROPEAN GOODS,

No. 37, Tung-man Lane.

2m 2278 Hongkong, 31st December, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE rooms of the undersigned will be closed from this date, for about one month, during his absence from Hongkong.

J. THOMSON.

tf 2055 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1870.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MEUCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession.)

THE Commodious HOUSE, situated in Caine's Road, formerly the property of and occupied by W. H. RENNIE, Esq.

For particulars, apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

tf 108 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.
With Possession on 1st February next

THE HOUSE, No. 5, Caine-Road, at present occupied by Dr. MURRAY.

Also.

HOUSE, No. 6, in Seymour Terrace.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 95 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET,
From the 1st February next.

THE HOUSE, No. 29, *Wyndham Street*, Gas and Water laid on. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

4w 144 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pochili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENZE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

SEVERAL apartments facing the Praya, suitable for Offices or Dwelling House.

Apply to G, office of this paper.

tf 2175 Hongkong, 14th December, 1870.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March 1867.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

NOTICE

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DONNAI*," Commandant REGODIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 31st January. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship *JAPAN*, Captain WARSAW, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 11th February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The *JAPAN* will be due at San Francisco March 18th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 10th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*

Hongkong, 12th January, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Saigon.—Per *Naples*, at 5 p.m., on Friday next, the 3rd February.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*DONNAI*," will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in inclosed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, India, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 1st February, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 31st instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 1st February.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been completed under which correspondence from Hongkong may be forwarded to Nagasaki via Shanghai, and to Hiogo via Yokohama, by United States' Mail Packets, and that Letters for Hongkong and places beyond Hongkong, may be forwarded from Nagasaki and Hiogo by means of the United States' Packets via Shanghai and Yokohama respectively.

The rates of postage chargeable on such correspondence is four cents for each half-ounce on Letters, two cents on each Newspaper, and two cents on each two ounces of Books and Packets of Samples of Merchandize, in addition to the Rates specified in the Table of Rates of Postage at present in force.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been completed under which the *British* Contract Mails for the United Kingdom will be conveyed between Alexandria and Brindisi by British Packet, instead of by Italian Packet, the Packets of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company being withdrawn from Marseilles for the purpose.

The rates of postage chargeable on correspondence sent via Brindisi from Hongkong and the British Post Office Agencies in China and Japan by British Mail Packet to and through the United Kingdom will henceforth be as follows, viz:—

Addressed to the United Kingdom.—

For Letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 20 cents. For every additional half ounce, 20 cents.

For every Newspaper, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents. For every additional 4 ounces, 8 cents.

For a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns, not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 4 cents; above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 8 cents; above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 14 cents; each additional 4 ounces, 14 cents.

Addressed to the United States of America, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island,—

For Letters, not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, 34 cents. For every additional half ounce, 34 cents.

For every Newspaper, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents. For every additional 4 ounces, 10 cents.

For a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns, 18 cents for every 4 ounces.

The rates of postage chargeable on correspondence sent by *French* Mail Packet will henceforth be as follows, viz:—

Addressed to the United Kingdom,—

For Letters, not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, 32 cents. For every additional half ounce, 32 cents.

For every Newspaper, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 6 cents. For every additional 4 ounces, 6 cents.

Extracts.

A Ride through North-East France.

(From an occasional Correspondent of the "Times."—Continued.)

Although I have tried at every shop and beggel at every head-quarters I have visited, I have never until now been able to procure a good map. At Rheims I had the luck to find two good departmentalmaps,and by these I find that by taking country lanes all the way to Sedan, instead of the high road, I shall travel almost as straight as the crow flies. After following the high road, therefore, for a few miles, I duly discover my country lane, which is the old Roman road, now entirely neglected, and only a dirty, muddy, broad path, but pretty straight. It is a pretty ride, leading through many country villages and over some wooded hills to Juniville. The country here is more than wooded—it is one dense forest for miles and miles, with no houses anywhere, as I find to my cost when a very heavy storm comes on, and I have quietly to ride through it all. This road has hardly been visited at all by the Prussians, being too far from the high road, and too much adapted to the concealment of Franc-Tireurs. Vandetré, Juniville, Pauvres, Vaux Champagne, and St. Vauxbourg are the villages passed before dusk. The country is at this latter place much like English downs. I had hoped to reach Semuy, but half-way between that place and St. Vauxbourg I have used up nearly all the daylight, and the Roman road is ploughed up, and therefore no guide to me any more. At a farmhouse I inquire the way, when the farmer recommends my halt for the night, and kindly offers me shelter and food; this I gladly accept. I am soon installed in a pair of his sabots before a good supper and a good fire.

Mine host is, of course, full of the war, like everybody else. He was in a great fright before the battle of Sedan, lest the two armies should fight on his farm—so much so that he sent to the Head-Quarters of the French Army to ask whether he had not better take his family away. The French passed by one day and the Germans after them the next overtaking them finally at Sedan. He had suffered comparatively little by the way, but still had a good lot of hardships to complain of. He had had, among others, a requisition for several waggons and horses to fetch stores from a distant place, which would take three or four days. He therefore gave his men food for themselves and forage for the horses, enough for the time, and sent them off. The first night the Prussians stole all their fodder, notwithstanding their remonstrance, and the poor animals arrived home starved and nearly ruined, having had nothing to eat for 48 hours. He said that, taking the Prussians as the scoundrels he thought them, he would still rather live under their rule than under a Red Republic. He was all for the House of Orleans, and so, he said, were nearly all the country people. I was surprised, both in this man and in many other farmers, to find so much knowledge of politics and modern history.

At 7 o'clock the next morning I am in the saddle again, my farmer friend showing me the cross-country road to Semuy, where I cross a river in a ferry-boat. A bridge was to have been begun this winter but it not been on account of the war. One hears little things like this every day—"Ah! if it had not been for the war we should have had or done so and so." These are all the incidental misfortunes which, added together, make an amount of loss quite beyond compute.

I now come to a canal, with a fine broad towpath, that crosses the road at Le Chêne, whither I am bound, so I follow it. The canal is cut through a very hilly country, and the number of locks is very great. At Le Chene I am on the high road to Sedan, but, as that is not what I want, I leave it at Pont-à-Lac for the more northern road, and that again at Chemery for a country road and track straight across some hills—almost mountains—mostly beautifully and richly wooded. Before entering the Bois du Mont Dieu an old lady asks if am not afraid of being shot by Franc-Tireurs; she had just seen a lot of them—an agreeable prospect, but one that had to be met. I take advantage of some companions in the shape of French peasants to walk through the wood with, and I do not see a single Franc-Tireur. I don't quite believe in their existence in this part of the country at all.

From Chemery I passed Bois de Haye, Buison, and Trelonne—such a beautiful ride!—until I see the hideous view of Bazeilles in the distance. The awful story of Bazeilles has been told so often that I shall say nothing more than that it beggars all description, however blackly told. I have heard stories from dependable eye-witnesses far surpassing in cruelty any that I have seen published; but I shall not add to the list—things so bad that they will probably never be believed. I am told that the Commandant of Sedan (although it may not be true) actually prohibited a subscription in that town for the benefit of the poor people of Bazeilles, giving as a reason that sympathy with them was a reproach to the Prussians.

On to Sedan, and the next day through Bouillon to Libramont, is all such well-trodden ground that I need say no word about the road.

Thus ends the story of a most interesting, and, for one horse, a rapid ride, having with the exception of about 30 miles railway, ridden from Versailles to Belgium in seven days. In times of peace it would be a most enjoyable ride, so much of the country being very beautiful; but now the unsettled state of the country, with its attendant dangers from fever and bullets, makes it exciting more than pleasant.

How deeply rooted, from high to low, old to young, is the hatred of Prussians in the breasts of all Frenchmen! And herein is the difficulty of peace. All swear to be avenged as soon as they are strong enough. As each fresh story of plunder or cruelty is told, you hear a vow made to avenge it, even if it be delayed ten years. Oh! that the Prussians had retired after Sedan, with the sympathies of Europe, and adhered to their programme—"*pas contre le peuple, mais contre l'Empire.*"

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F. Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
JOHN B. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor,
BEGS most respectfully to inform the public that he has just completed extensive additions to the *Wellington Street* wing of the above Hotel, for the better accommodation of Boarders with Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms and Dining Room.
Tiffin, at 12.
Dinner, „ 7.
BILLIARD ROOMS.
BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.
tf 1697 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

BERRY & PLACE, importers and dealers in MACHINERY and SUPPLIES, 112 & 114 California St., San Francisco. Sole Agents for Sale of Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Davis & Furber's Woollen Machinery, Swain's Turbine Water Wheels, H. B. Smith's Wood-Working Machinery, Woollen Manufacturers' and Planing Mill Supplies, Portable Engines, Sturtevant's Blowers kept in Stock, Boiler Felt, Belting, Engineers' Supplies, &c.
☞ Orders from China and Japan will receive prompt attention. Send for Catalogue and Price List. [3m 36 Jan. 7

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,
Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets,
HONGKONG.
(LATE CLUB LUSITANO.)
RESTAURANT,
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.
Every variety of Choice WINES and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.
EDMUND R. HOLMES.
N.B.—CHAIR-HIRE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, TEN CENTS.
tf 31, Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

Intimations.

HEALTH RESTORED
BY THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE
PILLS!

THESE Pills have justly acquired a widely extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate case of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in different cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory Organs, are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN & LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

PROVED BY
THIRTY-FOUR YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a true saying, that any preparation intended to stand the test of public trial and experience, must be possessed of undeniable and positive virtue, else its career will be speedily terminated, and its very name be forgotten among the myriads of similar failures that have gone before it. Proved by this test,

THE STERLING EXCELLENCE OF
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

becomes at once indisputable and self-evident. It was first introduced in the year 1832, and, from that date until the present time, its progress has been uniform and steady, each year showing an increase in the demand on the preceding one, until to-day it is acknowledged to be the

BEST BLOOD PURIFIER

and depurative known to medical science, and as such is prescribed by the leading physicians in America, and recommended by them to their patients in all scrofulous, ulcerous, and eruptive diseases. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should not be confounded with other so-called sarsaparillas; it is

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT

from all others. It contains no minerals, and can be used freely, with perfect safety, in all kinds of weather, rainy or dry. It does not require the addition of iodide of potassium, nor any other article, to make it effective. It is strong enough for the robust man, and is safe for the weakest infant. Every ingredient in it is

BENEFICIAL TO HEALTH.

For every from of miasmatic disease it is a safe and reliable remedy, being a perfect antidote to malaria, a corrector of impurities, a cure for exhaustion, a preventive of debility, and a healthful stomachic. It is purely vegetable and entirely healthful, and no harm can ever result from its free use. The public should therefore

ASK FOR
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

and take no other. It is the cheapest, the strongest, and the best.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

POETS of all ages have celebrated in song the beauty of flowers. Their fancies have ever delighted in likening the purest and holiest sentiments and feelings of the human heart to the floral beauties they so much admired. Every flower, from the tiny but fragrant Lily of the Valley to the gaudy Sunflower, has been seized upon and made to do duty as the representative of some condition, attribute, or action in life. The sweet Verbena is the mute representative of "Sensibility." While the fragrant Tuberose speaks of "dangerous pleasures," the Wild Rose tells only of "Simplicity." The Damask Rose is the sign of "Youthful Freshness," while the glaring Peony is "Anger." But there is another property possessed by the flowers equally if not more important than their beauty of form and color;—we refer to the fragrance they exhale. What can compare with the breath of the blooming rose or the tender fragrance of the virgin lily? Art tries and tries in vain to equal them. Chemistry, which seems to know no limit to its powers of simulation, fails completely in its efforts at producing the delicacy, combined with the richness of Nature's perfumes; and, with the single exception of

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER,

We know of no preparation where the simple and natural fragrance of the flowers is preserved unaltered and unimparted. The flowers themselves fade quickly away, and their exquisite breath is soon turned to the noxious gases of decay; but in this delightful floral water their perfume is seized upon at the moment when most fragrant, and preserved for all time, unchangeable, as an accessory to the toilet.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER

Stands quite unrivalled, not only for its fragrant perfume, but also for its well-marked hygienic properties, a feature not possessed by any other similar preparation. The wonderful power of

RESTORING AND REFRESHING

The fatigued and overtaxed mental or physical powers, is probably the distinctive feature of this great perfume, marking it as an absolute necessity for Ladies who wish to retain unimpaired the beauty of their complexion with the power and freshness of their conversation.

Always ask for the Florida Water prepared by LANMAN & KEMP, New York. All others are counterfeit. [1559

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ..... ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¾ do. do.
EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 398 Hongkong, 28th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „ „
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 896 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ¼ th per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 „ ¼ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... 6 „ ½ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
tf 1763 Hongkong, 10th September, 1869.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.
In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.
No Policy Fees charged.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1403 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.
Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)
THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
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